

Khleifawi continues consultations

DAMASCUS, Aug. 4 (R). — Syria's Premier-designate, Major-General Abdel-Rahman Khleifawi is expected to submit his list of new cabinet members for approval next Thursday or Friday, official sources said.

He had more discussions today. Official sources expected the premier-designate to finish his discussions within a day or two when he will present his selection of ministers to the regional command of the ruling Arab Socialist Baath Party for approval.

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UAE president will not renew term

ABU DHABI, Aug. 4 (R). — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) is facing its first major political crisis with a decision by its president, Sheikh Zaid bin Sultan to step down when his five-year term expires in December, the authoritative newspaper Al-Ithihad said today.

The newspaper said the rulers of the seven-member federation formed in 1971 were having urgent consultations.

Sheikh Zaid, is ruler of Abu Dhabi, the biggest and richest of the emirates.

Price: 50 fils

81 executed by firing squad in Sudan

KHARTOUM, Aug. 4 (R). — Sudan executed 81 men by firing squad at dawn today for their part in last month's abortive coup against President Jaafar Nimeiry.

State security courts in Khartoum and its twin city of Omdurman said in their verdicts the convicted plotters had received "a military training in a foreign state" before staging their coup attempt on July 2.

During the two trials, the court was told that some of the accused received military training in Libya after spending a period in Ethiopia. Libya has denied accusations that it instigated the coup.

Both courts, in verdicts announced by Omdurman radio, named two exiled Sudanese politicians, former Premier Al-Sadiq Al-Mahdi and former Finance Minister Al-Sharif Al-Hindi, as leaders of the rebel front.

Two other trials of alleged plotters are still in progress.

Former Brigadier Mohammed Nour Saeed, on trial with 21 other men, has been described as military commander of the uprising. According to official figures here, nearly 800 people were killed before the coup attempt was quickly snuffed out by loyalist forces.

Another 210 people are on trial at Jajal Awlia, south of Khartoum.

Final details of the abortive uprising are said to have been worked out at a meeting in London with Al-Mahdi and Al-Hindi, according to an alleged confession by ex-Brigadier Nour Saeed which has been read at his trial.

First news of the executions came this morning in a radio announcement that sentences had been carried out on 35 plotters condemned to death by the court in Omdurman.

Then came a radio announcement that 46 conspirators sentenced to death by the other court, sitting on the opposite side of the Nile in Khartoum, had also been executed.

The radio did not say how the executions were carried out, but informed sources here reported the conspirators were shot by firing squad.

Of the 39 people tried in Omdurman, three were sentenced to life imprisonment, and another was given 10 years. Of the 57 people tried by the Khartoum court, 11 received life jail terms.

Some of the accused told the court that Al-Mahdi and Al-Hindi and other former Sudanese politicians had visited them at their training camps in Libya.

Meanwhile the Libyan Arab New Agency said in Tripoli that the trial of alleged rebels in Sudan did not produce any evidence of Libyan involvement in last month's abortive coup.

Quoting a Libyan radio commentary, the agency said: "Those who accused Libya did not pre-

Viking runs into mechanical snag again

PASADENA, California, Aug. 4 (R). — Scientists will try to press on with an experiment that could hold clues about life on Mars despite more mechanical problems aboard the Viking landing craft.

The experiment, an analysis of the composition of the orange-red Martian soil, has been plagued by breakdowns during attempts to feed dirt samples into Viking's miniature laboratory.

The trouble started a week ago when a signal failed to show that the laboratory had received its soil sample. As a result the experiment was automatically halted.

And yesterday Viking's mechanical arm jammed — for the second time — as it was clawing back a fresh scoop of soil for another attempt at the experiment.

But Viking mission spokesman Alan Wood said today scientists would assume that the experiment in fact received its soil sample during last week's manoeuvre, and that they had received an incorrect signal.

On this basis, the experiment, called the "organic compounds test," would go ahead as planned on Friday.

It is designed to throw light on whether gases released from the soil in earlier tests were chemical in origin, or possibly the result of primitive life forms.



HUMANE DUTY — Convoy of International Red Cross trucks and ambulances is seen inside the besieged Tal Al-Zaatar camp Tuesday preparing to move the seriously wounded. (AP wirephoto).

Andreotti outlines government reform plans

ROME, Aug. 4 (AFP). — Premier Giulio Andreotti today presented his government's programme to parliament and warned that "urgent and grave" economic problems faced the country.

With parliament's support, he said, the Christian Democrat government would overcome the difficulties and "give Italians once more the joy of working and living in peace," Mr. Andreotti said.

After the premier's address, the Communist parliamentary group withdrew to discuss tactics, but it was believed they would abstain when the programme is put to the vote, probably on Friday.

One of the government's first steps, Mr. Andreotti said, would be to begin negotiations with the

King inspects armed forces units

AMMAN, JNA. — His Majesty King Hussein the supreme commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces spent all day Tuesday visiting formations of the mobile artillery units during his exercises.

The supreme commander's tour comes in the course of his inspection of the Jordanian Armed Forces.

King Hussein also visited an air force base where he met with the pilots of the base and gave them his directives.

The King was accompanied on the tour by Lieutenant-General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker the Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces.

Soweto situation explosive as 20,000 join in march

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 4, (Agencies). — Police opened fire on black demonstrators today when 20,000 went on the march in a fresh eruption of violence in Soweto African township.

Eyewitnesses said three blacks were killed by police bullets and at least 18 wounded but police denied there had been any deaths. They put the number of wounded at 13.

Though police said the situation was under control, all reports from the city of one million blacks said it was a scene of chaos and violence.

Thousands of blacks, many of them students, were rampaging through the dingy streets of the township trying to get past police cordons and march on the "white" city of Johannesburg eight miles away.

Shops were burned and looted and cars overturned and set on fire. "The situation is explosive," a police spokesman said.

All whites, including pressmen, were barred from Soweto and Alexandra, another township where blacks went on the march.

Black reporters said police opened fire several times in Soweto. The star newspaper said a black youth of about 19 died in a reporter's car on the way to hospital.

The newspaper said he was one of at least three blacks killed by police bullets.

The blacks were demanding the release of student leaders arrested since the bloody riots which broke out in Soweto exactly seven weeks ago and spread to other townships, claiming 176 lives.

By late afternoon, the scene was still one of confusion. Brigadier S. W. Le Roux, police commissioner in Soweto, said he had tried to get eminent blacks including Mrs. Winnie Mandela, to talk the students out of their protest.

He promised that if they returned home, police would take no action. But Brigadier Le Roux said negotiations with the black leaders broke down.

The students headed towards Johannesburg again and once again were stopped by squads of police in "hippo" armoured cars and vans.

Police fired more shots and tear gas.

At this stage, thousands of blacks were pinned down on a gold mine dump well outside the Soweto boundary.

The dump is about five miles (eight kms) from Johannesburg, on veld (scrubland) between the main Soweto highway and the railway junction of New Canada.

The junction had been a prime target for the marchers. It was assumed they wanted to sever rail links with the township. Time and again, the blacks tried to storm the police barricades around Soweto.

On at least one occasion, they succeeded. Police fell back but then cut off the marchers with a blaze of gunfire from armoured cars.

It was the worst violence since the mid-June rioting. And as dusk approached, police and local residents feared that it could get still bloodier tonight.

Sismik I returns to port

ANKARA, Aug. 4 (R). — The Turkish oil research ship Sismik I, focus of tension between Greece and Turkey, returned to port today after a voyage in the Aegean.

Greece and Turkey have conflicting claims to the resources of the Aegean seabed, but the Sismik, in its search for oil, avoided disputed waters.

Officials said it was a routine return to base and a government statement said the ship was preparing for another voyage, starting on Friday.

There was no indication whether the next voyage would take the 1,200-ton vessel to more sensitive zones.

Energy Minister Selahattin Kilic said the Sismik I, now in Canakkale in the Dardanelles, had successfully completed the first stage of its mission, which began last Thursday.

It stayed in the gulf of Saros area in the northeast Aegean.

Warnings issued to shipping by the Turkish maritime authorities had suggested the ship would remain around the gulf of Saros until August 20. Its mission is expected to last at least six weeks.

Turkey has strongly denied reports of contacts with Greece to try to avoid a confrontation over the voyage.

The radio here today reported that Turkey's state oil company would start test drilling for oil off the Black Sea coast in two days time.

The coast has been surveyed for oil in the past but no discoveries have been announced.

Red Cross continues to evacuate Tal Al-Zaatar

BEIRUT, Aug. 4 (R). — The Red Cross evacuated 243 more wounded from the rightist-besieged Palestinian Camp of Tal Al-Zaatar today but said it would suspend further convoys until their safety was guaranteed.

Red Cross spokesman Michele Mercier said a bullet hit a doctor's car and shelling resumed today just as the last truck left the collecting point for the wounded.

The incidents prompted the Red Cross to cancel plans for a third evacuation from the east Beirut camp tomorrow but Mlle Mercier insisted: "It's not a cancellation, it's a pause."

The latest hitch in the arrangement to evacuate about 1,000 ba-

Kissinger starts trip

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (R). — Secretary of State Henry Kissinger left today on a week-long trip to Iran, Afghanistan, and Pakistan.

He will spend tonight in London and have talks with Prime Minister James Callaghan. On the return trip he will stop in the Hague and Deauville, France.

U.S. officials said the situation in southern Africa was likely to be a main topic for Dr. Kissinger's London talks, but there was no fixed agenda.

South African ambassador Roelof Botha called on Dr. Kissinger on the eve of his departure, but U.S. officials have discouraged speculation of a possible meeting with South African officials during the trip.

The secretary of state last saw South African Prime Minister John Vorster in West Germany in June.

The Teheran visit follows controversy here over the level of U.S. arms sales to Iran, which totalled 10,000 million dollars over the past four years.

His talks in Iran are also likely to see conclusion of a deal to provide the Shah with nuclear reactors generating up to 8,000 megawatts of power.

The country's legal system would be overhauled, with a number of laws being changed. Italy, the premier said, would cooperate with the European Community in the fight against international terrorism.

(Continued on page 6)



REJOICING — Leftwing gunmen in Beirut Wednesday fire in the air to rejoice as the convoy of wounded evacuated from Tal Al-Zaatar camp crosses the green line and enters west Beirut. (AP wirephoto).

Killer flu epidemic levels off

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4 (R). — Doctors said today the death rate from a mysterious disease that has claimed 21 lives appears to have levelled off. But they have still not identified the lethal bug.

More than 120 people are in hospital isolation wards, most of them in serious condition, said Pennsylvania's Health Secretary, Dr. Leonard Bachman.

All have symptoms usually associated with severe viral pneumonia — high fever, chills, headaches, coughs and pains in the stomach, chest and eyes.

Dr. Bachman told a press con-

ference in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania's state capital, that medical researchers running samples through tests in sealed laboratories hope for some results by Thursday.

All the victims, mostly middle-aged or elderly men, had some contact with a convention of the American legion attended by 10,000 ex-servicemen in a Philadelphia 24, Dr. Bachman said.

There had been no deaths since Monday, although reports of deaths had been received since then, Dr. Bachman said.

Plans for a mass immunisation programme depend on isolation and identification of the virus before any vaccine can be released.

"The biggest problem will be containing and distributing the vaccine and we can't do that until we know what the virus is," Dr. Bachman said.

One possibility being studied by epidemiologists is that the strain is similar to the 1918-19 influenza.

Earlier today the mayors of West Bank towns said efforts were being made to cancel the VAT levy, through official channels.

Shops which had opened early this morning closed down again soon afterwards.

Reliable sources said the mayors and presidents of the chambers of commerce were due to meet today to discuss the situation.

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The unslakable thirst of Gush Emunim

It might be flogging a dead horse to point out that the Israeli government is either suffering from phenomenal indecision or is in cahoots with the Gush Emunim movement.

The same charges were levelled against the Rabin cabinet in the Knesset last Sunday, when the government had to answer accusations by the doves in the opposition that the government was collaborating with the Kafr Qaddum settlers. There was the question of permanent workshops being set up in the settlement. It is also a known fact that engineers from the nearby Israeli army camp have been helping the settlers instal electricity and water networks.

There was also the embarrassing question of why had the government failed so far to fix a date by which the settlement is to be moved. It has been some time since the government decided that the settlers had to go.

Rabin told his interrogators that the government's decision to have the settlement moved still stands; yet he refused to set a deadline.

The simmering issue surfaced again the next day when a group of Gush Emunim faithfuls tried to settle in Jericho. They were stopped by Israeli troops — nevertheless they promised to try again.

Needless to say, Gush Emunim has managed to stay one step ahead of the government. By escalating their demands, the extremists are improving their position. A firm decision to close down the settlement now, followed by government action to drive their point home, would establish a strong precedent and help convince the would be extremists that the government means business. On the other hand, while the settlement stands, any attempt by Gush Emunim to settle a new area will serve as an additional bargaining point to allow the settlement to stay.

So, the longer the government fails to act, the more of an advantage the extremists will have.

There is the example of the settlements on the Rafah Heights, on the border between the Gaza Strip and Egypt. The inhabitants of the area were displaced by Israeli settlers, their lands were confiscated and they were offered totally unacceptable terms, such as going back to work on their own lands as hired help. A big scandal resulted from the incident and was played up by the Israeli press.

The result was that two Israeli generals, including Eric Sharon, were reprimanded and moved to new posts.

The land was never returned, however, while the scandal continued to snowball in the press.

The point is that once extremists establish a fait accompli, the government is unwilling to act. Under the circumstances, governmental inaction can only be construed as evidence of collusion.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The Jordanian daily newspapers Wednesday reacted favourably to the Council of Ministers' meeting in Irbid Tuesday, where domestic problems were tackled and several issues were solved at one go. The Al Liwa weekly, however, spoke of the anniversary of the great Arab Revolution which Jordan is observing today, Thursday.

Al Rai says the working session which the cabinet held in Irbid was an initiative that deserves appreciation and interest. During the meeting, officials and citizens together openly deliberated the essential problems faced by their countrymen and heard each other's opinions.

The meeting, Al Rai continues, gives a real picture of how relations between the government and people should be. It was a living example of democratic practices at work which ought to be maintained and developed. "There is nothing as good as a direct dialogue to reinforce confidence and trust in the authorities and to develop affiliation to the homeland," the paper asserts.

Al Dustour says that the cabinet session in Irbid was characterised by the participation of a number of the governorate's citizens along with the ministers and other administrative and technical functionaries. The broadened frame of the meeting means that the government is keen, as Premier Mudar Badran has said, to give citizens the chance to participate in shouldering responsibility and asserting their rights through constructive criticism.

Al Dustour continues: "Every step to deepen the interaction between government and people will undoubtedly contribute to the development of the citizen's concept of his role and of his relationship with the government, to make him feel that he too bears a responsibility to his country."

Al Shaab considers the cabinet session in Irbid not only a positive initiative, which deserves to be applied to all other governorates of the Kingdom, but also one that merits being made a stable tradition of administration in our country.

Al Shaab points out that the governorates used to complain previously of the centralisation of public services and activities in the capital, Amman, while the districts were given only small consideration as far as water, electricity and communications were concerned. Now the government's position is: "We have come to you so that we may study your problems together and decide, in cooperation with you, on the means to solve them at the roots."

Al Shaab says, the government has given a practical translation of the concept that governmental action in our country is based on participation and cooperation between the authorities and the people, "this concept which His Majesty King Hussein was keen to establish."

The weekly Al Liwa refers to the 60th anniversary of the great Arab Revolution which will be celebrated in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan today (Thursday). The paper describes the revolution as the first of its kind in the modern history of the Arab nation. It says the greatness of the anniversary lies in its message of revolution to all Arabs and Muslims. It says the late King Hussein Ibn Ali did not revolt for the liberation of Mecca and Medina only but for the liberation of the whole Arab world. He preferred to die in exile rather than to accept less than the liberation of all the Arab homeland from foreign domination.

Al Liwa asks: "Have the Arabs learnt the lesson and memorised the message? Our only solace in this country is that the grandsons of Hussein Ibn Ali are proving today that they are the loyal inheritors of the Hashemite Message."



Professor David Ram.

Jordan celebrates Great Arab Revolt Day

AMMAN. — Jordan celebrates, Thursday, the Ninth of Sha'aban (Hejira calendar), the anniversary of the Great Arab Revolt which was launched that same day in 1916 by Sharif Hussein Ibn Ali against the Turks, to regain for the Arab people their long-lost independence, and to achieve Arab unity.

The 1916 revolt embodies the aspirations of the Arabs for independence, unity, and freedom, and these principles still constitute the leitmotif of Arab statesmanship.

The revolt of the Sharif of Mecca was publicly aided by the Allies who, however, worked secretly to divide the Arab World into zones of influence.

This resulted in the Sykes-Picot agreement and the Balfour declaration.

In remembrance of the occasion His Majesty King Hussein received cables from Prime Minister Mudar Badran, the Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Talhouni, the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces Lieutenant General Sharif Zeid Ibn Shaker, and a number of government and military officials as well as from representatives of public and private sector concerns.

Human fertility data collected in Irbid

AMMAN. — Statistical units from the department of statistics are currently collecting data in the Irbid governorate necessary for the human fertility survey which was launched by the department early last year, sources at the department of Statistics said, Wednesday.

The data-collection stage in the Irbid governorate is undertaken by 50 researchers and a number of supervisors and will last two weeks, sources added.

Youth official welcomes Bahraini Scouts

AMMAN. — The Jordanian Youth Organisation Secretary-General Mustapha Al Hassan, Wednesday, received the Bahraini Scouts delegation currently here on a visit at the invitation of the J.Y.O.

After welcoming the delegation to Jordan, Mr. Al Hassan reiterated that the meetings between Jordanian and Bahraini youths and the exchange of visits between them is the surest means to increase and consolidate relations between the two countries.

The scouts delegation on a six-day visit, will tour archaeological and tourist sites and study Jordanian youth activities.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar	331.0	333.0
U.K. sterling	594.0	600.0
French franc	67.4	67.7
Swiss franc	134.1	134.5
German mark	130.4	130.8
Iraqi dinar	937.0	942.0
Syrian pound	81.5	81.8
Egyptian pound	485.0	485.0
Lebanese pound	105.3	107.9
U.A.E. dirham	83.6	84.0

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U.S. air ace dies in acrobatics show

AMMAN. — Professor David Ram, a U.S. citizen and one of the world's air shows aces died here in a tragic accident Tuesday afternoon when his plane crashed down during an air show in which he was participating at Amman Airport.

The air show organised by the Royal Eagles Club was attended by His Majesty King Hussein, Her Majesty Queen Alya, and top government and military officials.

Their Majesties hurried to the scene of the accident to supervise rescue operations but found Professor Ram already dead.

In an on-the-spot tribute to Professor Ram, His Majesty praised his courage, his skill as a pilot, and his love for Jordan.

David Ram, a professor of Geography had participated, during the past ten years, in many international air shows. He took part in the 1974 Abbot Ford air show in Canada where he met His Majesty King Hussein.

Professor Ram came to Jordan to help establish the Royal Eagles Club and train its pilots in air acrobatics.

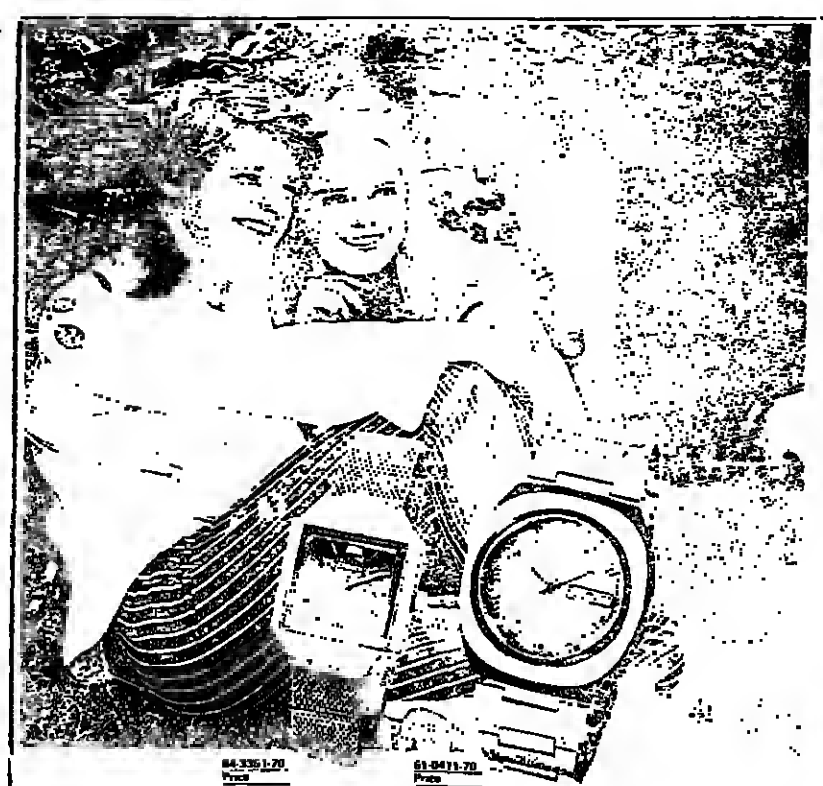
He was to head the Jordanian team to the Abbot Ford air show in Canada which is to take place on August 11.

HM Hobart arrives for courtesy visit

AQABA. — The Australian destroyer H.M. Hobart arrived here Wednesday morning on a three day courtesy visit. During its stay, the destroyer's crew and military personnel will visit Petra and other tourist sites and will attend a number of musical performances which the Jordanian Armed Forces Orchestra is to stage in their honour.

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National Briefs

● AMMAN. — The Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Talhouni, Wednesday, received the Soviet and the Bulgarian charges d'affaires in Amman.

● AMMAN. — The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim, Wednesday, received the West German and United Arab Emirates (UAE) ambassadors to Jordan, as well as the Indonesian ambassador accredited to Syria.



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Television

Channel 3 & 6:
6.00 Quran
6.15 Cartoons
6.30 Children's programme
7.00 Cop and the kid
8.00 News in Arabic

Channel 3:
7.30 Science and life
8.30 Arabic series

9.15 Quiz programme
10.15 Play

Channel 6:
7.30 News in Hebrew
7.45 Varieties
8.30 Sixth sense
9.30 Feature film
10.00 News in English
10.15 Cont. of feature

Market Prices

Bell pepper : 40—60
Bananas : 160—200
Cauliflower : 120—160
Carrots : 25—35
Cabbage : 80—120
Cucumbers (small) : 100—140
Cucumbers (large) : 60—80
Eggplant (small) : 30—50
Eggplant (large) : 35—65
Figs : 180—220
Grapefruit : 50—70
Green beans : 60—90
Garlic (dry) (large) : 240—280
Garlic (small) : 160—200
Grapes (green) : 100—160
Hot pepper : 120—140
Lemon : 80—100
Marrow (small) : 60—90
Marrow (regular) : 50—70
Musk melon : 70—90
Orange : 90—140
Onions (dry) imported : 60—90
Onions (white) : 40—65
Okra (red) : 90—120
Okra (green) : 140—180
Potatoes (imported) : 120—180
Potatoes (local) : 100—130
Peaches (large) : 160—200
Pears (large) : 200
Pears (small) : 120
String beans : 130—160
Tomatoes : 50—80
Spinach : 40—65
Water melon (large) : 70
Water melon (small) : 50
Wild cucumbers (small) : 50—70
Wild cucumbers (large) : 20—40

Radio

(On 856 KHZ)
7.00 Breakfast show, morning melodies
7.30 News bulletin
7.40 News reel
8.00 Sign off
12.00 Pop session (Part I)
1.00 News summary
1.03 Pop session (Part II)
2.00 News bulletin
2.15 Radio magazine
2.30 Doctor at large
3.00 Concert hour
4.00 Old favourites
4.30 Easy listening
5.00 Special feature
5.30 Pop session (Part III)
6.00 News summary
6.03 Listener's choice
6.30 Pop music U.S.A.
7.00 News bulletin
7.10 News reel
7.30 Sign off

Amman Airport

Departures :	Arrivals :
10.00 Cairo (EA)	9.00 Cairo (EA)
10.30 Rome	9.30 Dhahran
11.00 Cairo	9.30 Bangkok, Bahrain
11.15 Kuwait (KAC)	9.40 Kuwait
11.30 Athens, Madrid, Casablanca	10.30 Kuwait (KAC)
12.00 Cairo	12.20 Deer Azour, Damascus (Sy. A)
12.35 London (BA)	15.05 Aqaba (Sy. A)
13.00 Aqaba (Sy. A)	17.30 Cairo
13.30 Paris	18.30 Cairo
15.45 Damascus (Sy. A)	19.00 Copenhagen, Vienna
19.45 Cairo	19.00 London
20.00 Abu Dhabi, Bangkok	19.00 Rome
20.30 Cairo	21.00 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
22.30 Riyadh (SAA)	21.20 Riyadh (SAA)

Emergencies

Doctors :
Dr. Qassem Zakka : (65000)
Dr. Muhammad Khalil : (56394)
Dr. Abul-Salam Mahseeri : (55577)

Pharmacies :
Jacob : (44945)
Jerusalem : (25370)
Yousef : (51812)

Taxis :
Rainbow : (37249)
Amman : (51424)
Tulal : (25021)

Cyprus refugees: another human drama

NICOSIA, Aug. 4, (R). — Two years after Turkish troops invaded Cyprus and secured some 40 per cent of the island, one out of every three Greek Cypriots is fully supported by the government, according to official figures.

At the same time says the government, the number of needy and displaced people grows daily. This is partly a result of natural population increase among the island's half-million Greek Cypriots and partly of the continued arrival from the Turkish-held north, where up to 150,000 Turkish Cypriots live.

As a result foreign aid of more than \$ 116 million will be needed next year, compared with 95 million this year, and even these huge sums are considerably less than those the government is spending on relief and rehabilitation, according to an official briefing paper.

The paper says 184,669 people are classified as "displaced and needy", and of these 163,961 are fully supported by the government.

Adding to these the "needy but not displaced" and Greek Cypriots living in the Turkish-controlled north—and thus considered likely to turn up in the south as displaced persons—the government reaches a total figure of 207,663.

The number of refugees still living in tents has been reduced to 14,000. But as fast as they are moved to more permanent housing their places are taken by Greek Cypriots from the few remaining enclaves in the north, trickling south at a rate of 400 to 500 a month.

The government hopes that most, if not all, of those still in tents will be more adequately sheltered before the worst of the winter weather next February. But there are still nearly 100,000 others living in shacks, garages, basements, unfinished buildings, and shanties, in overcrowded, unsanitary surroundings, officials say.

Just to rehouse those in tents will cost \$ 37,500,000, and to provide acceptable accommodation for the remaining 100,000 "would cost many more millions of dollars and would require several years to construct," says the government.

Interior Minister Christodoulos

Veniamin tried to illustrate the human drama by telling a recent international conference on housing that the same problem, proportionately, in the United States would mean 84 million refugees. For Britain it would mean 23 million, or for the Soviet Union 98 million.

The President of the Cyprus Red Cross, Mrs. Stella Soulioti quoted from a United Nations publication which said the refugees in Cyprus were remarkable in that many of them had brought cars with them as they fled, earning them the title "the Mercedes refugees."

"But for the man who lives in

a tent and suffers cold at night and changes his diet to relief supplies, his unsaleable car becomes a cruel joke of the consumer society of which he is no longer a part," she said.

Appealing for continued foreign aid, Mrs. Soulioti added: "One hears about the miraculous recovery of the economy of Cyprus. It is true... but this must not be allowed to create illusions."

As if to underline this, the government paper on refugees notes that the budget for 1976 shows a deficit of \$ 135 million, compared with a total estimated revenue from domestic sources of only \$ 112,500,000.

Carter throws his weight behind continuity in foreign policy

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CSM). — Continuity in American foreign policy is now assured, subject to one exception.

If Ronald Reagan is nominated by the Republicans as their presidential candidate next month, and should be elected President of the United States in November—some change would be probable. Mr. Reagan has been sharply critical of elements in Ford-Kissinger policy.

But as of the moment the situation is different. Jimmy Carter is the Democratic candidate. The Democrats are the normal majority party. Carter foreign policies have within the past week been identified by present Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger as "compatible" with the policies which he has been executing under President Ford.

The Democratic Party in con-

vention has adopted a foreign policy programme which differs only in minor emphasis from existing Ford-Kissinger policy. And President Ford is considered likely to win the Republican nomination.

So close is the Carter foreign policy programme as sketched in the Democratic platform (written by Carter deputies), in a major Carter speech on foreign policy last month and in interviews he has given on the subject during the campaign that President Ford and Secretary Kissinger could easily accept it (a thought which some Kissinger watchers think has occurred to Kissinger himself).

The most immediate implication is that if the Republicans nominate President Ford (rather than Mr. Reagan) then Dr. Kiss-

inger will be able to push ahead at once toward a SALT II agreement with the Soviets on nuclear weapons. Mr. Carter has specifically endorsed SALT I, and a continuing effort to reach agreement on reduction of strategic weapons.

Also, Dr. Kissinger could go ahead with his search for some further improvement in Arab-Israeli relations as soon as the fighting dies down in Lebanon. Of course it is hard to see how anything can be done about the Middle East until then.

In practice it means that there will be a hiatus in positive American foreign policy from now until after the Republican convention in August. If the Republicans then nominate Mr. Reagan, Dr. Kissinger will probably have to continue to mark time until after election day.

But if the Republicans nominate President Ford, Dr. Kissinger can proceed at once both on SALT II and on the Middle East. It is even possible that Dr. Kissinger could resume negotiations with the Republic of Panama looking towards a new agreement covering the terms of control and use of the Panama Canal Zone. However, this would be difficult in view of the emphasis Mr. Reagan put on that issue during the primaries.

Differences between prospective Carter policy and actual Ford-Kissinger policy are largely rhetorical or philosophical. Mr. Carter promises a more "open" policy. Presidential candidates always do. Mr. Carter promises more emphasis on relations with NATO allies. Dr. Kissinger once declared a "year of Europe" in American policy. (The oil embargo crisis spoiled it.)



Jimmy Carter of Georgia — Democratic nominee for president of the United States.



FLOOD VICTIMS — Refugees from Saturday's flood on the big Thompson River in Colorado file past wreckage piled along the bank. Authorities said 77 were known dead, hundreds injured and perhaps as many as 700 more dead who are not accounted for. [AP wirephoto].

Attendance at Colombo is big first for Vietnam

HANOI, Aug. 4, (AFP). — The participation of the young Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the Colombo conference of non-aligned countries will be a "big first" for the country as far as international assemblies are concerned.

For the first time this country, previously divided into three (South Vietnam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government "PRG" of South Vietnam and the Democratic Republic of North Vietnam) will occupy one single seat.

Procedurally, Vietnam's admission comes as a "confirmation" after a "communion": North Vietnam was admitted to the non-aligned movement in August 1975 at the Lima conference, three years after the admission of the PRG.

On the political level, the departure of a Vietnamese delegation from Hanoi for Colombo takes on particular importance, according to many observers here, taking into account the spectacular tour of the Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Burma, and Laos carried out recently by vice-minister of foreign affairs Phan Hien.

Observers could not recall such a tour ever having been made

Trudeau: Soviet Olympic diver allowed in Canada

OTTAWA, Aug. 4, (AFP). — Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and two federal ministers said here yesterday that the young Soviet diver Sergei Nemtsanov had decided of his own free will to stay in Canada and would not be sent back to the Soviet Union.

Soviet officials had earlier claimed that the 17-year old Olympic team member might have been kidnapped or brainwashed into defecting to the west.

Mr. Trudeau said that because of Nemtsanov's age he had been given time to change his mind.

Immigration Minister Robert Andras said that in Canadian law Nemtsanov was not a minor. He added that four other athletes who had asked for political asylum in Canada would be allowed, like the Soviet diver, to remain in Canada until their case was examined.

Marc Lalonde, minister in charge of health and sport, hoped the Soviet Union would reverse its decision to withdraw from the Canada Cup Hockey Tournament following the Nemtsanov affair.

External Affairs Minister Allan Rock said he hoped Nemtsanov's action would not affect relations between Canada and the Soviet Union.

Further, to the Olympics China has marked the end of the Montreal games by reviving the Taiwan political controversy that plagued its opening.

Scotland Yard at London drug mob

LONDON, Aug. 4. Scotland Yard has said it believes to be a specter over the secret Chi sect, which is thought to be a lucrative drug ring in London.

More than 100 police using the whole of the quad, staged a massive heart of the Soho district Monday night, 14 suspected Chinese dealers and seizing 400,000 of pure heroin.

Several apartments in the operation, highlighted by a car through the fashionable Bay street.

Pursued by the police Chinese men threw sets of heroin from their fore being cornered at.

The heroin was handed police by passers-by.

Scotland Yard has been the activities of the Chi sect for five months.

Investigations into the Chi sect's operations have been hampered by the fact that its members speak English. A Chinese restaurant in Soho was believed to be a vice sect, which employs methods for associates out of line.

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Chinese Dragon is angry in his year

Aug. 4, (AFP) — The Chinese Lunar calendar is decidedly angry. 1976 is the year of the dragon, according to tradition, the dragon is a creature that depends on his mood: calm and happy if he is in a good mood, disorder and upheaval if not.

It is not in a good humour. In fact, it is furious, judging by the beginning of the year, which has gone through a series of calamitous events which have certainly not been before the Lunar new year — 31 — with the death of Chou En-Lai on January 8, the death of one of the men who Chairman Mao Tse-tung had named as his successor, and the death of the prime minister, Hua Kuo-feng, who was named as his successor.

Next day, March 8, a series of riots broke out in the streets of the province of Henan (formerly Manchuria), and before the riots had been considered a bad omen by the Chinese people.

On April 5, riots broke out in Tian An Men square, a throw away from Chairman Mao's residence near the Forbidden City.

Troubles were blamed on "demons," a "handful of conspirators" in the pay of Hsiao-ping.

It was the first time since the founding of the people's republic that this kind of rioting, demonstrators fighting soldiers, and military, occurred.

A spectacular and bloody "people's" killing and wounding also took place in certain cities, according to official press. They followed the taking off of a week's holiday, Mr. Chou on the occasion of the traditional Festival of the Spring Festival.

Days later, on April 7, Mr. Chou was responsible for the rioting, the government and the army (chief of staff).

He was considered to be a "traitor" to the revolution, he was swept into the "history" of joining other "men" and ephemerally "heavenly" former President of the Republic Liu Shao-chi and Lin Biao.

Simultaneously, on April 7, the committee named acting Hua Kuo-feng as the successor to Mr. Chou — head of government and first vice-chancellor of the party.

April 29, for the first time in the history of the people's republic, a foreign embassy in Peking of the Soviet Union, was attacked.

On May 29, an earthquake made up of two violent tremors measuring 7.5 and 7.6 on the international 12-point scale, shook the Lun Ling region west of the southern Yunnan province. No casualty figures were reported.

June 15, it was announced that the central committee had decided the 82-year-old Chairman Mao would no longer receive distinguished foreign visitors passing through Peking, as he had done up to then, since the year of communism in 1949.

Finally, about a week ago, Tang was hit by an earthquake with consequences — loss of life and material damage is reported to be considerable. No figures have been published.

The authorities have denied reports published abroad that Chairman Mao had left Peking and that his health had deteriorated since the earthquake rocked the capital.

Commenting on foreign reports of a deterioration in Chairman Mao's health and his departure from Peking following warnings from Chinese seismologists of new earthquakes even closer to the capital, a spokesman for the foreign ministry's information department said "these are speculations of some foreign press reports which are entirely groundless."

Egypt will depend on foreign aid for next five years

CAIRO, Aug. 4, (R). — Minister of Economy Zaki Shafei said Egypt will depend on foreign aid for the next five years because of economic difficulties, including debts reaching 3,000 million Egyptian pounds (about same sterling), the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram reported yesterday.

It quoted him as saying in a speech Monday to representatives of Egyptian students in the U.S. and Canada, that "economic circumstances through which Egypt is passing now make it depend on foreign aid for five years. That is why there should be a fair policy to curb expenditure and apply austerity measures."

London vehicle show includes foreign makes

LONDON, Aug. 4, (AFP). — Several foreign manufacturers will take part in the Commercial Vehicles Show here from Sept. 24 to Oct. 2 for the first time, despite the depreciation of the pound sterling.

They include Renault and Peugeot of France, Honda (Japan) and the Soviet motor agent, UMO Plant. Signs of a recovery in the British economy and an improvement in investments appear to have encouraged demands for space.

The organisers say that, of the

Dr. Shafei said, according to Al-Ahram, Egypt was still in a state of war and 25 per cent of this year's national income was earmarked for military expenditure. According to reliable estimates Egypt's military budget this year was about 1,300 million pounds.

Dr. Shafei said Egypt's economic development plan for 1976-1980 aimed at an annual increase in production of seven per cent.

The minister said the country's yearly production had increased by only one per cent because of 1967 and 1973 wars with Israel, Al-Ahram reported.

40 stands displaying vehicles, 19 represent imported makes, comprising five French, five West German, three Japanese, three Swedish, one Dutch, one Italian and one Soviet.

The invasion of foreign commercial vehicles in this country is still comparatively weak. Latest registration figures showed that it was only about 13 per cent, against more than 30 per cent for private cars. While imports have risen by only 7 per cent in value, exports have soared by 44 per cent.

U.K. textile firm markets new fibre

LONDON, Aug. 4, (AFP). — Courtaulds, the British textile giant, was yesterday marketing experimentally a new cellulose fibre which seems to bring together several of the qualities of cotton.

The new fibre absorbs humidity or perspiration much better than existing chemical fibres so that, mixed with polyester fibres, it would provide cloth comparable in this respect with pure cotton.

As the new product has a greater volume than existing chemical fibres, it would give thicker and therefore warmer cloth and knitwear — if only to the touch — than cotton-polyester or cotton-viscose mixtures. As it is more voluminous, the new fibre also covers — weight for weight — a

larger surface than other fibres, the company emphasises.

So far the new product has been given only the code name HSO. It is given a special carbonic acid treatment, called Carbonation.

First marketing tests in this country have been very encouraging, particularly in Lancashire.

Courtaulds is now sending samples to the United States to see the reaction of American consumers.

Keeping tabs on Fed starts rocking Stock Market boat

NEW YORK, (AP). — Picture answer to the stock market, and investors' attention has a way of constantly shifting. But they cite three reasons for keeping tabs now on the Fed: — Its efforts to increase or slow down the growth of the money supply can affect the amount of money both consumers and business have to spend.

— Those same efforts can also influence the amount of money available for investment in stocks, shifting the balance of supply and demand in the stock market itself.

— Fed credit policies often strongly influence the direction of interest rates. That didn't matter so much to the stock market years ago when bonds and other securities might carry an interest rate of 3 or 4 or 5 per cent.

It mattered a great deal, however, when yields on interest-bearing investments that were seen as less risky than stocks shot up to double-figure levels by 1974, exceeding returns on many stocks.

Those rates have come down since, but high-rated bonds still offered 8 to 9 per cent interest this spring—formidable competition against stocks for the investor's dollar.

"Back in the 1950s shifts in Fed policy could go unnoticed for six months by the stock market," notes John C. Sutherland, senior vice president of Irving Trust Co., a large New York bank which manages \$2 billion in its trust accounts. "With interest rates at a much higher level, that's changed now."

The conclusion seems simple enough then—to keep up with the fast money in the stock market, keep a close eye on the Fed. But it isn't that simple, because the central bank doesn't often report on the moves it makes the moment it makes them.

The Fed's open market committee, which decides on money and credit policy, makes public the minutes of its regular meetings 45 days after they take place.

Stock traders, being naturally impatient for information, aren't inclined to wait that long. So many of them have tried to figure out the Fed's plans for themselves.

Investment experts caution, of course, that no one factor can be expected to provide the whole

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TEMPORARY HOME — An unidentified Chinese girl makes her home in a drain pipe after the earthquake which shook the Peking area last week. People made their homes wherever possible and many left the city. [AP wirephoto].

Each Thursday afternoon, the New York Federal Reserve Bank issues a report that shows, among other things, how much the supply of money has expanded or contracted in the latest week for which figures are available.

The Fed has frequently stated its goal of keeping money supply growth within a moderate range in order to combat inflation. With that in mind, traders watch the Thursday Fed reports on the theory that changes in the money supply provide a clue to what the Fed is likely to do in the future.

A drop in the money supply, in that line of thinking, is good news for the stock market because it means the Fed can go easy on money and credit. It can let interest rates fall or even encourage them to do so.

A rise in the money supply, by the same logic, means bad news for stocks—pressure on the Fed to tighten up on monetary growth through moves that drive up interest rates by making money scarcer and more expensive.

On Fridays in recent months, the stock market has indeed seemed frequently to be reacting to the Thursday night reports from the Fed. On May 14, for example, the Dow Jones industrial average fell 8.50 points after the Fed's report the night before showed a jump in the money supply.

But while brokerage firm analysts and institutional money managers agree that an investor should keep close tabs on long term changes in Fed policy, nearly all disapprove of the attention being paid to the weekly money figures.

"I think they've overdone the Fed watches," says Larry Wachtel, a veteran market analyst at Bache Halsey Stuart. "Everybody gathers around the ticker at 4 p.m. Thursday, assuming that Fed policy changes with every blip in the money supply."

Keeping tabs on the Fed itself is complicated. The central bank, however, sometimes makes its intentions plain by announcing a change in one of three things: — The discount rate, the interest rate it charges on loans to its member commercial banks.

— The amount of reserves banks must hold against their deposits.

— Margin requirements, the minimum percentage of cash investors must put up when buying stock on credit.

An increase in any of these three is restrictive, and means tighter money and probably higher interest rates. A decrease in any of the three holds out the prospect of cheaper and more plentiful money.

For the investor with a desire to follow the Fed in its other, less obvious manoeuvres, Wachtel makes these suggestions:

Follow the one-month, three-month and longer trends in the money supply and watch for any shift in trends in business borrowing from banks.

Watch the rate of inflation through government statistics, and monitor the pace of the Gross National Product. A sharp acceleration in either could prompt the Fed to tighten up.

"Nobody knows for sure what the Fed is doing," Wachtel says. "But you can watch the things the Fed watches."

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U.S. labour leader survives establishment Communist taunts to retire in peace



LIVING LABOUR LANDMARK — Harry Bridges, long the object of government communist investigations, has survived the 16-year assault to become an elder statesman of American labour. The 74-year-old Bridges is shown during a 1972 appearance before the House Labour subcommittee in Washington.

SAN FRANCISCO (AP). — Harry Bridges, who will be 75 this month, is a living landmark to history's remarkable irony.

The leader of the West Coast longshoremen was one of the late FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's early targets for political destruction. Back in the '30s Hoover journeyed here and put out the word that he wanted to talk with anyone who would testify against Harry Bridges.

Some did come forward, and thus began years of government hounding, always on the same charge—that Bridges was an alien Communist. "Our investigation shows beyond doubt that Bridges is a Red," Hoover once declared.

But Bridges, now serving his last term as president of the militant International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU), survived the assault and is saluted today as an elder statesman of American labour. At a recent testimonial dinner to mark his nearly 42 years of labour leadership, government and industry leaders alike called Bridges "A red-blooded patriot" and a "man of integrity."

As for Hoover, his once-formidable image as leader of the world's most respected and effective police organisation is being darkened by disclosures of abuses of his vast powers.

"Things do change," the hawk-faced Bridges mused in his talk at the testimonial dinner, attended by 1,600 guests paying \$ 50 a plate.

"Of course I've changed. Not to have changed from the character I was 40 years ago—I'd have to have rocks in my head."

Bridges first plunged into the storms of U.S. waterfront strife in 1929. Then a 19-year-old Australian seaman, he jumped ship and stayed on in America to grow from "an undesirable troublemaker" to recognition as a labour statesman.

He has remained an avowed Marxist in thinking, a dedicated trade unionist, a radical critic of American foreign policy and an advocate of expanded trade with the Soviet Union and China.

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Bridges also has earned the trust of the shipping industry which had condemned him as serving Communist aims. It now considers him a reliable pragmatic bargainer, a man of his word.

However, a new and young ILWU rank and file has begun to rebel in recent years. It resoundingly defeated Bridge's proposal for merging the small, independent ILWU with the East Coast International Longshoremen's Association, or with the Teamsters, and instituted rules to force his retirement next April.

He contended that the ILWU should seek merger because its shrinking membership — now 60,000 — was too small to stand alone.

Bridges, lean and fast-talking, appears sensitive to suggestions that he has shifted from radicalism to respectability.

"Look, some people talk about me getting more mellow, whatever the hell that means," he told an interviewer.

"I don't think I'm getting more mellow. They mistake finding more effective ways of doing things for mellowness."

But advancing years have mellowed Bridges' life-style. He once enjoyed convivial sessions with colleagues at Harrington's Irish saloon, handy to the ILWU headquarters. But ulcer surgery forced him on the wagon.

Once a chain smoker, the onset of emphysema impelled him to enroll in a Seventh Day Adventist course to conquer cigarettes.

But he still puts in full working days at the union's new headquarters combing The Wall Street Journal and the New York Times as well as labour and industry journals. His employer adversaries testify that his homework is always done on any bargaining issue.

His feet planted atop his desk, he frequently consults by telephone with political and labour leaders seeking his support. Bridges and the ILWU regularly join with AFL-CIO unions and the Teamsters in shows of labour solidarity even though the ILWU has remained an independent union since its expulsion by the CIO in 1959.

Bridges has little taste for interviews, preferring his "On The Beam" column in the union newspaper as a principal forum for his ideas, which he describes as Marxist.

"The basic thing about this lousy capitalistic system is that

the workers create the wealth, but those who own it, the rich, keep getting richer and the poor get poorer," he declared recently.

Bridges gained prominence in a 1934 strike, that won contract recognition and established a dock workers' hiring hall.

The strike was bitter and bloody. Two men died on July 5, marked in ILWU history as Bloody Thursday, in a clash between 1,000 police and 5,000 strikers and sympathisers. More than 100 were injured.

With the backing of all the city's organised labour in the three-day general strike, contract recognition eventually was won. But more strikes followed, and the shipping industry continued to charge Communist direction and domination of the waterfront union.

It was industry pressure, many believe, that generated the government's constant effort to deport Bridges, an effort it didn't quit until losing a final court battle in the 1950s.

The ILWU was born in 1934 with a charter as the AFL's International Longshoremen's Association (ILA), which still represents dock workers in Atlantic and Gulf ports. But in 1937, Bridges led his men into the Congress of Industrial Organizations, founded by the late John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers. Lewis named Bridges West Coast regional CIO director, and his union became the CIO-affiliated International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

The supreme test of Bridge's toughness came 13 years later, in 1950. The CIO, then headed by Philip Murray, a staunch Roman Catholic, expelled the ILWU for allegedly following the Communist party line.

The expulsion vote by the CIO executive board came after Bridges' April conviction in a San Francisco federal court for perjury and conspiracy. The charge was that Bridges had falsely sworn at his 1945 naturalisation as a U.S. citizen that he was not and had not been a member of the Communist party.

Bridges was sentenced to five years in prison, but while he was still free on bail appealing the conviction the Korean War started and he publicly protested U.S. intervention. The Justice Department promptly called on federal Judge George B. Harris to revoke the \$ 25,000 bond granted Bridges.

Harris ordered Bridges to jail, where he remained for 20 days, until the U.S. Court of Appeals ordered his release. It said he had not been charged with any real crime, such as advocating sabotage.

Three years later, the U.S. Supreme Court threw out Bridges' federal court conviction by ruling that the statute of limitations had run out before the government brought its conspiracy charge. Throughout the ordeal, Bridges steadfastly denied Communists party membership, although he acknowledged accepting party support during the 1934 strike.

Bridges' philosophy sees a united American labour movement, but one allowing for political and social dissent.

"I can't go along with those who seem all too willing to give up on the trade unions by dismissing them as well-fed, affluent, prejudiced, backward, and misled by a bunch of fat-cat labour fakery," he wrote in a recent column.

With all its weaknesses, the trade union movement in this country is the only one we have. We must strengthen it."

Bridges has fathered a son and three daughters in three marriages, the first two of which ended in divorce.

In 1958, Bridges and Noriko Sawada, a legal secretary, were married in Reno, Nevada, but only after successfully challenging a Nevada law barring marriage of Caucasians and Orientals. He was 57, she 35.

They live with their daughter Katherine, 15, in a San Francisco home they keep unlisted in telephone and city directories.

When Nancy, his second wife, sought divorce in 1954, she complained, "He's married to the union, not to me."

Youth becomes vanguard of new Filipino order

MANILA (AP). — President Ferdinand E. Marcos' administration in 12 months has sent 33,000 youngsters between 15 and 18 through camps designed to make them leaders of the new society. Some already serve as full members of local political councils.

Vic Hernandez, 18, president of the Manila Federation of the Kabataang Barangay (KB), was among the first to take a five-day indoctrination in June 1975 at Camp 21st September Movement at Los Banos, Laguna, a resort about 40 miles south of Manila. Since then, three other camps have been established elsewhere in the Philippines.

"I am sort of a too loyal person," said Hernandez, who heads an organisation in Manila of 907

chapters and more than 5,000 members.

What Hernandez and other trainees have been told in the camps is that the American colonists "hood-winked generations of Filipinos... into believing that theirs was a benevolent stay, an altruistic and well-meaning one... If they came, it was merely for the good of the Philippines..."

"Facts and documents show that it was the desire for grandeur, political as well as economic, that decided the United States to possess the Philippines..."

"Probably the most important thing we must correct is the mis-education Filipinos underwent under the colonisers..."

The message is part of a lecture on nationalism all the young-

sters were read during their five days in the camps. They also are taught parliamentary procedure and are advised that top leaders have a "high frustration tolerance."

In one seminar for "Operation Sunflower," a scheme to fight drug abuse through young people, candidates were instructed to root out drug pushers and report them to the police.

At the 21st September Movement camp, the young cadres sleep on mats on the bamboo floor of thatched huts, rise to reveille before dawn, march to all lectures and other activities and are trained by hut leaders.

"You say you are a KB," cried Dionisio B. Delfin, 24, commander of the Davao City training camp giving a demonstration, "When you can't even flush your latrine."

The Laguna camp is named for the day celebrated when martial law was decreed in 1972.

The Kabataang Barangay is only one of several youth movements established by the government. It is the largest. Marcos created nearly 44,000 Barangays throughout the country to act as the smallest local government unit. Each Barangay has a youth group. The president of each Barangay youth group gets leadership

training at a camp. Hernandez said the government had budgeted six million pesos (U.S. \$ 780,000) for the first of the Kabataang Barangay programme.

The name, Barangay, is a corruption of Balangay boats which the first Malay settlers brought to the Philippines centuries ago. Marcos last February announced compulsory service for people between 18 and 30 in a youth corps. So far, no program have been announced for it.

The department of education announced in April establishment of "Barangayettes" for two million youngsters between 10 and 15.

The department said the youngsters will serve as "instrument of change in the character of Filipino people."

A third group, Youth Army Community Advancement and Development, is supported by armed forces. It conducts "miming," "buzz" and "spark and lease" sessions. One of its projects, according to an official, will be to train tribes up in the Sierra Madre mountains 45 miles north of Manila to deter insurgency.

A major appeal of the Kabang Barangay is the idea that youngsters best represent new Philippines.

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PHILIPPINE TRAINING CERTIFICATE — President Ferdinand E. Marcos hands a certificate to a recent graduate of a training camp for youth in the Philippines. The camps are designed to indoctrinate youth 15 to 18 for future leadership.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE												
ACROSS												
1. Decanter	31. Piece inserted	32. Bird's beak	33. Elude	34. Nothing	35. Very small	36. Blushing	37. Saint — child martyr	38. Melodic	39. Female sandpiper	40. Ligule	41. Afoot	42. Trapped
7. Horse used for harness racing	12. Trojan warrior	13. Palm cockatoo	14. One-seeded winged fruit	15. Branch	16. Conceit	17. Greek long E	19. Stratum	20. Glistened	22. Meadow barley	24. Peep show	27. Bargains	29. Incarnation of Vishnu
1. Illustration	2. Amalekite king	3. San — Italy	4. Collection of facts	5. Brow	6. Muse of lyric poetry	7. Nominal value	8. Spirited horse	9. TV equipment	10. Learned	11. Oriental ship captain	12. Social insect	13. Regulate
14. Bot idea	15. APO DEET	16. REP ESSED	17. RIND	18. AGED	19. PACE	20. OTORY	21. ETAL	22. COTERIE	23. TELL	24. TER	25. ESS	
SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE												
1. Decanter	2. Amalekite king	3. San — Italy	4. Collection of facts	5. Brow	6. Muse of lyric poetry	7. Nominal value	8. Spirited horse	9. TV equipment	10. Learned	11. Oriental ship captain	12. Social insect	13. Regulate
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Morocco asks Arab League to intervene in Sahar issue

CAIRO, Aug. 4 (Agencies). — Morocco today officially asked the Arab League to intervene and help "reduce the tension" in the disputed Western Sahara, the Arab League announced.

The request was made in a note to the Arab League Secretary-General, Dr. Sayed Nofal, from Moroccan Foreign Minister Ahmed Laraki.

In the message, the announcement accused Algeria of carrying "hostile activities" against the people of the Western Sahara.

It spoke of "perpetual aggression" against the Moroccan territory, which have caused the death of innocent people.

Rabat, the Moroccan news agency said Mr. Laraki called Arab ambassadors to the foreign ministry today to brief them on the contents of the note to the Arab League.

The note, the agency said, accused Algeria of "provocation" of "spreading disorder" among the people of the Western Sahara.

Spanish amnesty appears promising

BRID, Aug. 4 (AFP). — Eight political prisoners, two of them members of the outlawed Basque Communist Party, were released from prison as Juan Carlos' amnesty went into effect.

The first group also included members of the ETA Basque nationalist movement.

Their release came just a few days after the monarch's amnesty, which has been published in the official gazette.

Under the emergency law of last year, the ETA members were both technically considered terrorists although not charged as such and their liberation was to indicate the king's amnesty will be widely interpreted.

This is so, then more than 500 political prisoners can be expected to be freed in the coming week.

Today's releases were greeted with relief by lawyers defending rights of political prisoners. It earlier been feared that the state would not go into effect.

Some of the prisoners were so frightened by the security forces' actions that they tried to kill themselves by slashing their wrists, the lawyers said.

Meanwhile, lawyers said the demonstration on the roof of Carabanchel Prison last Saturday night by 300 common-law prisoners demanding to be included in the amnesty was put down with exceptional firmness.

Some of the prisoners were so frightened by the security forces' actions that they tried to kill themselves by slashing their wrists, the lawyers said.

Soviets reply to U. S. accusations on warheads

SCOW, Aug. 4 (R). — A leading Kremlin commentator today stated western suggestions that Moscow was stepping up the pace of its strategic arms development.

Commentator Konstantin Georgiyev, a regular commentator on arms issues, wrote in the Communist Party daily Pravda there was no foundation for suggestions that present Soviet activity in the field of strategic arms represented a change of policy.

He said that everything being done in the Soviet Union in this field was completely fitted into the framework of the 1972 SALT agreements between Moscow and Washington.

Mr. Georgiyev said that constant development was an essential feature of all strategic arms. American defence chiefs had themselves stressed this more than once, he said.

He commented, which did not go into greater detail, was apparently intended as a response to recent reports from Washington that the Soviet Union was installing new, multiple-warhead nuclear missiles along its western border, aimed at western Europe.

S. officials said at the time that the Soviet action did not violate any international accord, but reports spoke of official concern in Washington that Moscow could be starting to get round its agreements with Washington on a large scale.

Presently, the Soviet Union is limited to 1,618 intercontinental missiles. An as yet incomplete agreement drawn in 1974 would limit both countries to 2,400 missiles and bombers apiece, including 1,320 multiple-warhead carriers.

Mr. Pravda commentator repeated Soviet charges that the U.S. to blame for lack of progress at the Geneva arms talks, which in recess until September 21.

Georgiyev rejected which he said were illogical American attempts to have the new Soviet Backfire bomber classed as a strategic weapon and to exclude the U.S. Cruise missile from the final part of the 1974 accord.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed mostly firm in quiet trading following yesterday's business report from the CBI and the higher rate of sterling, as said.

Government stocks saw buying interest among long dated loans gained around 1/2 to one point, while shorts were higher by 1/2. Leading equities were mostly 2p to 4p higher. At 1500 T. index was up 3.9 at 372.3.

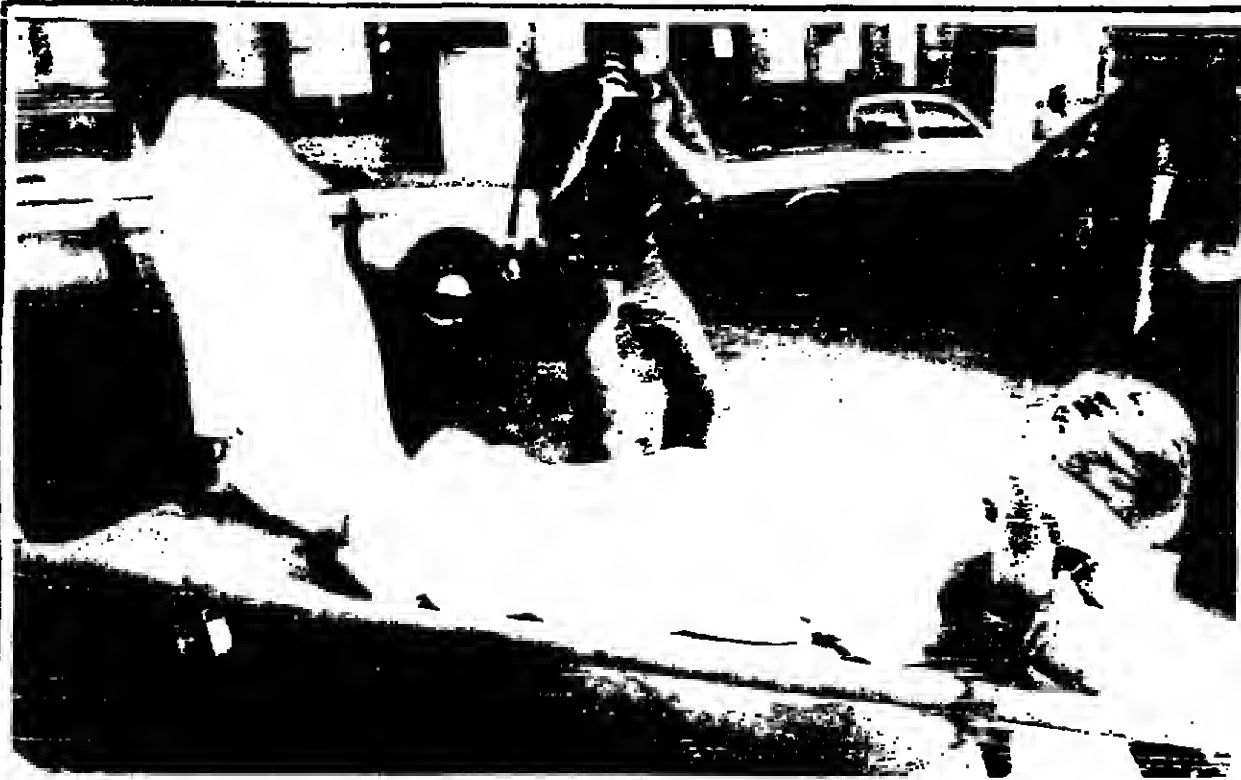
It gained up to 5p while banks were higher by 2p to 5p where bid.

Mineral shares were generally lower on reports of fresh disturbances in Soweto, although off the bottom in places as gold bullion thinned. Australian shares were mostly easier.

Australian mining and smelting gained 42p after news of the terms from CRA. The shares later came off slightly for a net of 30p.

Among shares easing slightly against the trend, Thomson Organisation lost 2p after news of the chairman's death, while Manbre and an lost 4p.

Among shares 2p to 4p higher by the close were Marks, ICI, Glaxo, GKN, Hawker, Tubes, Dunlop and Unilever.



WOUNDED NURSE — Eva Stahl, Swedish nurse who lost her right arm, broke her right leg and suffered a miscarriage in the 7th month of pregnancy during the 6 week rightist siege of Tal Al-Zaatar Palestinian camp, is carried into hospital Tuesday after the Red Cross evacuation. (AP wirephoto).

Amid tight security OPEC finance ministers meet in Vienna to allocate \$ 400m fund

VIENNA, Aug. 4 (R). — Austria today set up a massive security screen to protect the first meeting of government ministers of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) since last year's guerrilla raid when 10 of them were kidnapped.

Police said every available officer would be on duty to guard 13 finance ministers from OPEC countries during their two-day meeting here starting tomorrow to allocate funds from oil producing countries to aid poor nations.

"It will be battle stations for us today, which have caused the death of police officers said. 'Everything we have will be available.'

It was last December 21 that guerrillas kidnapped the 10 OPEC oil ministers and other officials and flew them to Libya and Algeria. They were eventually released unharmed.

OPEC finance ministers meet tomorrow in the historic Hofburg Palace, Austria's main government conference centre, rather than at the OPEC offices here where the oil ministers were held hostage last December.

Austria has not yet persuaded the OPEC oil ministers to return to Vienna. But it has managed to persuade OPEC from moving its headquarters elsewhere. Negotiations are under way for OPEC to

buy a new building by the Danube Canal near the city centre.

OPEC spokesman Hamid Zaheri said the ministers would start to allocate half of an \$800 million OPEC fund to help poor countries to finance development projects and cover their balance of payments deficits.

"There are lots of applicants," Mr. Zaheri said. "Deciding on where all the 400 millions should go may of course take longer."

The fund's director-general, Dr. Ibrahim Shehata of Kuwait, said last week that 28 African, 12 Asian and five Latin American countries were eligible for help.

Governors of the fund will meet on Saturday to settle final details after the finance ministers have concluded their discussions.

Mr. Zaheri said ministers would also discuss the other half of their aid fund, which has been pledged to the United Nations to help poor countries ease their food shortages.

SEVESO, Italy, Aug. 4 (R) — A regional health minister today described Seveso as Italy's "little Hiroshima" and said it could be three or four years before the chemically-poisoned area returns to normal.

In Rome, Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti set up a parliamentary commission to draft urgent legislation to compensate the people of the northern area contaminated by toxic TCDD vapour which was released by an explosion at the Swiss-owned Icmesa factory more than three weeks ago.

Over 700 people have been evacuated from the affected area around Seveso and 1,000 children and pregnant women have been advised to spend at least the day

Uganda delegation begins 'trade' talks in Kenya

NAIROBI, Aug. 4 (AFP). — Ministers from Kenya and Uganda held over two hours of talks behind closed doors here today in an effort to ease strained relations between the two countries.

The two delegations were scheduled to meet again tomorrow at 10 a.m. (GMT), and sources close to the conference said the talks could well continue through Friday.

Foreign Minister Munyua Waiyaki headed the Kenyan delegation while the Ugandan team was led by Colonel Outhman Sabuni, the Industry and Energy minister.

Organisation of African Unity Secretary-General William Eteki, who arranged the conference through mediation missions last week.

Damascus Radio said Arab League Envoy Hassan Sabri Al-Kholi attended part of the meeting. Dr. Kholi said yesterday he had been asked to supervise a four-man committee due to be set up under the agreement to supervise a nationwide ceasefire.

Meanwhile, a cabinet meeting, called for today by President Su-leiman Franjeh, was attended by only two ministers: Interior Minister Camille Chamoun and Social Affairs Minister Ghassan Tu-eini.

Health Minister Majid Arslan sent his regrets to the meeting, called in rightist-held territory, while Prime Minister Rashid Karami and Economy Minister Adel Osseiran did not respond.

Mr. Karami announced yesterday that he would not attend any cabinet meetings which, he said, "concealed grave matters." The last cabinet session was held on March 22.

Sources close to Mr. Franjeh said Mr. Tu-eini had been asked to establish liaison between the president and Mr. Karami.

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Arab foreign ministers prepare for Colombo summit

CAIRO, Aug. 4 (Agencies). — The acting Secretary General of the Arab League, Dr. Sayed Nofal, leaves next week for Colombo to prepare for a special meeting of Arab foreign ministers who will attend the non-aligned summit in Sri Lanka.

The Arab ministers will debate and approve a draft agenda which includes an Arab working paper to be presented to the conference. The paper comprises three subjects, the Middle East, Palestine and the independence of the Somali coast. The foreign ministers will also debate the non-aligned summit agenda and agree on a unified Arab stand.

President Sadat of Egypt will attend the summit conference to be held in Colombo from Aug. 16 to 19, Al Ahram meanwhile reported today.

Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy will attend the preparatory conference which begins on Aug. 11, the paper added.

Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi of India will lead the Indian delegation to the non-aligned summit it was officially learned in New-Delhi today.

So far 74 of the 85 member states of the non-aligned movement have confirmed they would attend the meeting.

Sri Lanka's Deputy Foreign Minister Lakshman Jayakody today told reporters the summit would discuss the situation in the Middle East, Southern Africa, Cyprus, Korea, the Western Sahara, the Indian Ocean and Latin America, as well as the role of the United Nations in international affairs.

Uganda, Kenya start talks in Nairobi

NAIROBI, Aug. 4, (R) — Kenya and Uganda sat down today to discuss their tense relations which at times have brought threats of war from Kampala.

A 15-man Ugandan delegation led by Colonel Dusan Sabuni, minister of industry and power, flew in aboard President Idi Amin's executive jet. The Ugandans were welcomed at the airport by the Kenyan delegation leader, Foreign Minister Dr. Munyua Waiyaki.

The official Kenya News Agency (KNA) said the two sides would discuss "mainly trade relations" including the problems which have led to the tension.

President Amin has several times threatened Kenya with war for the alleged blockade of his landlocked African country, leaving it virtually without fuel. The threats came soon after last month's Israeli raid on Entebbe to snatch hostages from a hijacked airliner. Uganda also alleged that Kenya was involved in the raid.

Kenya denies both charges and has laid down a list of seven tough conditions for normal relations with Uganda. These including debt payments said to total 400 million shillings (£27 million).

President Amin denies his country owes Kenya any money. The press was admitted to the opening session of the talks.

It is not known how long they will last, but there will be a communiqué at the end.

The talks are the first official contact between Kenya and Uganda since the raid on July 4.

The first sign of an attempt to restore normal relations came last weekend when the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Secretary-General, Mr. William Eteki Mboumoua, had talks with President Jomo Kenyatta and President Amin.

Mr. Mboumoua was expected to arrive here later today to attend the talks as an observer.

The Ugandan delegation was not as high-powered as had been expected. Neither the Foreign Minister, Colonel Juma Oris, nor the Transport and Communications Minister, Mr. Paul Etiang, were seen in the party.

Apart from the debt question, the other conditions set down by Kenya for normal relations are: Removal of Ugandan troops from near the Kenya border. An end to Ugandan territorial claims on Ke-

nya. An end to the killing of Kenyans in Uganda. An end to threats of force against Kenya. An end to anti-Kenyan propaganda. Free passage through Uganda of goods destined for Burundi, Rwanda, Sudan, and Zaire.

But it was thought the talks would concentrate on trade rather than political aspects.

There is also the question of electricity supplies to Kenya, cut off by Uganda last month. The loss of supplies from the hydroelectric station at Jinja has not affected Kenyan supplies of power since it has back-up generators worked by diesel, but it would eventually affect the cost of electricity, officials here said.

Radio Uganda has remained silent on the Kenyan-Ugandan issue for over 48 hours and the Kenyan press, which has issued some strong attacks on President Amin, was also restrained today.

Return of games to Olympia rejected

ATHENS, Aug. 4, (AFP). — Lord Killanin of Ireland President of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), yesterday politely turned down an offer from Greek Premier Konstantin Karamanlis to have the games staged every four years in their ancient cradle, Greece.

In his reply, published here yesterday, Lord Killanin said: "Your suggestions will certainly be taken into consideration if long-term changes intervene in IOC policy, which I do not see coming in the immediate future."

Lord Killanin pointed out that at the 1980 games were already scheduled to be held in Moscow and that the site for the 23rd games in 1984 will be chosen in 1978.

Mr. Karamanlis made the suggestion last Saturday saying that in Greece the games would rediscover the "Olympic spirit" and be cleansed of "political and national antagonism."

Soweto situation explosive as 20,000 join in march

[Continued from page 1]

At dawn today, gangs of young blacks had gathered at bus depots and railway stations urging workers not to go to their jobs but to stay in Soweto and join the big march.

Buses and trains were stoned and blacks who insisted on going to work were warned by the gangs to expect reprisals when they returned tonight.

But many blacks decided to stay in the township.

Of Soweto's 150,000 commuters, only about 40 per cent turned up for work at factories and offices.

There was no way of knowing whether or not this was to be a one-day protest. If it continues, and blacks who insisted on going away from work, the economic consequences could be severe. Many white businesses are totally dependent on their black labour force.

Mr. Karami announced yesterday that he would not attend any cabinet meetings which, he said, "concealed grave matters." The last cabinet session was held on March 22.

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The funeral service for the late EDNA LUCAS

has been postponed and will not take place today as previously announced. New arrangements will appear in this paper at a later date.